



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

teachings of His sermon on the Mount, and to the cheerful, energetic support of his cause, the perpetual pacification of the whole earth.

Poor Charlotte Elizabeth ! Her own hand, and those of her doating parents, were unwittingly sowing the seeds of future bitterness to them all. "My beloved brother," she subsequently states, "had always manifested"—no wonder—"the most decided predilection for a military life. Often had he, in earliest childhood, toddled away from the gate after the fife and drum of a recruiting party ; and often did he march and counter-march me, till I could not stand from fatigue, with a grenadier's cap, alias a muff on my head, and my father's large cane shouldered by way of a firelock. The menaced invasion had added fuel to his martial fire ; and, when any other line of life was pointed out to him, his high spirits would droop, and the desire of his heart show itself with increasing decision. Our parents were very anxious to settle him at home for my sake, who seemed unable to live without him ; and I am sure that my influence would have prevailed even over his long-cherished inclination, so dearly did he love me ; but here the effect of my pernicious reading showed itself, and forged the first link in a chain of sorrows. I viewed the matter through the lying medium of romance"—of history too, she might have added with almost equal truth ;—"glory, fame, a conquerer's wreath, or a hero's grave, with all the vain merit of such a sacrifice as I must myself make in sending him to the field ; these wrought on me to stifle in my aching bosom the cry of natural affection ; and I encouraged the boy in his choice, and helped him to urge on our parents this offering up of their only son, the darling of all our hearts, to the Moloch of war."

Further comments are superfluous ; but how long shall such a pagan education of the young for the shrine of this Moloch be continued in Christendom under the full blaze of the gospel of peace ?

THE NAVY.

The little tract, "What is the use of the Navy?" has passed through many editions and been extensively circulated ; but the friends of the Navy have not yet very clearly answered the question.

We again ask, what is the use of the Navy? It has been said, that by presenting a hostile front—by a dog-like shewing the teeth, it frightens other nations into peace with us. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and we would ask, why does not the *great* Navy of Great Britain frighten us, if our "*glorious*" *little* Navy is to frighten her? Officers of the United States Navy, are you such cowards as to be frightened

out of war, because Great Britain has a large Navy? Or do you suppose that British officers are such cowards as to be frightened into peace by your little Navy?

You uphold the Navy as a peace-maker, do you? How happens it then that Great Britain has been so often and so long at war? Her great Navy does not seem to have had a very peace-keeping effect upon her. Perhaps our Navy may keep us at peace by being comparatively *so little*, and if smaller still, might answer the purpose yet better.

"The Navy is to protect Commerce." Is it? In war there is no commerce to be protected, and in peace a very little Navy does as much protection as a very large one. For instance, France floats 1030 guns to every 100,000 tons of commerce, England 647 guns, and the United States only 100 guns to the same amount of commercial tonnage, and yet the commerce of all these countries appears about equally well protected. Suppose we should try a very much smaller Navy still? It *may* be that a few, small, pirate-catching vessels would answer all the purpose.

What *is* the use of the Navy? It has but one object, is maintained but for one purpose, and that is, *to fight*. It is, in the event of war for Oregon, to kill a thousand or two Englishmen, and in doing this, to kill a thousand or two Americans. It is to make naval heroes, rising up out of the hot steam of the battle, for men to worship. To gain glory for the country at the expense of life and human happiness. This is what a Navy is for in war.

And in peace what is it for? To expend some millions of dollars, the value of which comes back to the people in looking upon the well-dressed naval officer with his bright buttons and glittering epaulettes.

S. E. C.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

BY REV. S. ILSLEY.

All recollect the excitement produced in the community, by the fear that Mexico would not submit to the annexation of Texas to this country without resistance unto blood. The executive of the nation feared this, consequently ordered a part of the navy, and nearly all of the army, to the ports and boundary of Texas. A part of the army had been garrisoned at Fort Constitution, at New Castle, about three miles from this town. Located as they had been among a virtuous community, they sustained a reputation for good morals. Many of them had families who resided near the Fort. Some of the soldiers were church members. Under